NOTE XXIV.

ON THE CEYLON CETONIIDAE COLLECTED BY J. Z. KANNEGIETER

BY

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AND

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The list of Cetoniidae enumerated hereafter is the result of an entomological trip made during the months April and May 1889. The collections, which are in the possession of Mr. Neervoort van de Poll, are chiefly made in the following localities, viz. Belihul-Oya on the southern slopes of the central mountains; Wadduwa near the coast, south of Colombo; Nalanda on the way to Trincomalee, on the northern slopes of the central mountains, whilst several of the more common insects were obtained in the immediate vicinity of Colombo.

Generally Cetoniidae are insects of rare occurrence on flowers and foliage. The common *Glycyphana versicolor* F., however, was taken very abundantly by native boys in the ancient cinnamon gardens near Colombo.

In order to render this paper as useful as possible, all the species hitherto authentically recorded or described from Ceylon, but not met with by Mr. Kannegieter, are incorporated in this list and printed in brackets.

As for our collaboration, it may be noticed to avoid confusion, that new species or varieties are always marked with our respective names.

Coryphocera elegans F.

Belihul-Oya; Wadduwa; Colombo.
Not rare.

var. ***cyanoptera*** Westw.

Belihul-Oya; Nalanda; Colombo.
Scarce.

var. ***fulgidissima*** Kanneg.

North from Nalanda.

Four specimens of this splendid variety were taken by a native collector.

They are entirely of a deep brilliant fiery red colour, with the black markings of the typical form. As the blue and the black colour-varieties of *elegans* have got already a name, I thought it best to bestow also a name on the red form, although I am no protector of naming such varieties of complementary colours, which exist — and may be named in advance — of all these emerald-green species.

Clinteria imperialis Payk.

Belihul-Oya; Colombo.
Not rare.

[var. ***incerta*** Parry].

Clinteria chloronota Blanch.

Belihul-Oya; Wadduwa; Colombo.

I found this species rather abundantly at Belihul-Oya on foliage bordering a brook. Blanchard describes the prothorax with six white punctures without making mention of the position of these spots. The number of spots is very variable; the form with unspotted thorax is not rare, usually there are on the disc in front two .., three .·., four ·. .· or five ⁘ white punctures — sometimes the

central one is replaced by a short longitudinal stripe — the form with six spots is very rare and then the sixth one is placed on the basal lobe. I got one specimen with two discal punctures, a central line and a large guttiform spot on the lobe, not unlike the common form of *Cl. confinis* Kirby.

[***Clinteria rufipennis*** Jans.].

The Entomologist. Vol. XXII (1886), p. 100.

Clinteria coerulea Hbst.

Not at all rare in the vicinity of Colombo. Among the extensive series collected, there is not a single coeruleous specimen, they are all metallic or bronze green, a few cupreous. A comparison with some specimens, originating from old collections, and with no more peculiar indication of localities than »India or." offers some differences in general aspect and sculpture which could led to regard the Ceylon form as a distinct race when having sufficient material of authentic specimens from the continent.

Specimens without spots on the thorax are scarce, generally there is a rather large white puncture near the middle of the sides and very often still a smaller one may be observed more in front.

The elytra have no less than eight spots on each, moreover the tip of the scutellum is bordered with white.

var. ***megaspilota*** Kanneg.

North from Nalanda, my native collector captured three male specimens of a quite distinct looking large variety of *coerulea* Hbst.; it is much more robust in all its dimensions, the white spots have exactly the same position but are very large, the thorax is ornated with four spots, the mesosternal process is rather less produced.

Clinteria pumila Swtz.

Nalanda.

In the Munich Catalogue *Clinteria pumila* Swartz is placed as a variety of *Cl. coerulea* Hbst.; now there is among the Ceylon Cetoniidae a *Clinteria*-species allied to but quite distinct from *coerulea* Hbst., which I feel strongly inclined to regard as the true *pumila*, although neither Swartz's description nor Burmeister's redescription are sufficiently complete to prevent every doubt, I therefore consider it useful to give a full description of this Ceylon insect.

♀. Shining, dark cupreous, under surface, pygidium and tarsi almost black with strong cupreous reflexions.

Head coarsely punctured, somewhat convex in the middle, with four small impressions, two near the insertion of the antennae and two along the sides of the clypeus; clypeus rather broad, slightly elevated laterally, front margin moderately emarginate, with the lobes broadly rounded and narrowly reflexed.

Prothorax feebly angular in the middle, very narrowly margined along the sides, with an irregular impression filled with white pubescence about the middle; deeply but rather distantly punctured all over. The disc in front with two hardly perceptible white punctures.

Elytra broad, but very little narrowed posteriorly, broadly rounded at the tip, obtuse at the suture, with seven rows of large angular punctures on each, and a few small scattered punctures along the sides, sutural costae and the 3rd, 5th, and 7th interstice — the latter but very short — strongly raised; ornated with numerous white spots, eleven on each wingcase, placed exactly as in *Cl. chloronota* Blanch.

Pygidium finely rugosely striated, clothed with a fulvous pile. Underneath with the sides of the breast strigose, sides of the abdomen roughly punctured, mesosternal process obtusely produced, anterior tibiae with two strong

lateral teeth, legs and breast covered with a sparse fulvous pubescence.

The colour does not agree with the description of Swartz, but this, as well as slight modifications of the white markings, I consider of subordinate value, and the principal characters, viz. the strongly punctured prothorax, and the pygidium without spots, are present in this Ceylon Cetoniid. (van de Poll).

[*Agestrata nigrita* F.].

Thaumastopeus ceylonicus v. d. Poll, n. sp.

Nitid black. Head longitudinally depressed at the sides, slightly convex in the middle. The emargination in front deep and triangular, the lobes produced and somewhat acute, smooth on the vertex, coarsely punctured laterally.

Thorax moderately convex, anterior margin slightly produced over the head, sides somewhat angular in the middle and narrowly margined, posterior lobe broad, triangular, truncated at the tip; disc smooth, at the sides (chiefly in front) with a few deep irregular punctures and scratches.

Scutellum acute, impressed at the tip.

Elytra moderately convex, strongly depressed at the suture near the scutellum, sutural costae sharply elevated posteriorly, terminating in an acute point, the disc with several regular rows of deeply impressed large horse-shoe shaped punctures, the two innermost rows on each obliterated above near the suture, the sides and the apex closely striated.

Pygidium transversely convex, impressed in the middle, very finely and densely strigose. Underneath covered with very deep and irregular punctures, prosternum and sides of the abdomen strigose, all the ventral segments with irregular transverse rows of circular and semi-circular punctures; mesosternal process long, subcylindrical, almost straight, obtusely pointed and slightly recurved at the apex; legs punctured and strigose, with short black hairs, anterior tibiae with two strong acute lateral teeth.

The male is rather narrower, with the elytral sculpture much obliterated on the disc; the pygidium still more densely strigose along the middle, the mesosternal process somewhat bent downwards, the sculpture of the whole under surface shallower.

Length 25—28 mm., breadth at the shoulders $11^1/_2$—13 mm.

Allied to *pulla* Billb. from the Himalayas, but differing greatly in its broader form — chiefly in the female sex — and in its very strong and regular punctuation of the elytra; moreover the forceps is very unlike that of any other *Thaumastopeus*-species I have examined.

Three females and one male taken at Belihul-Oya and near Colombo.

Macronota quadrivittata Schaum.

I captured a single ♂ specimen, together with a female of the next following species, on flowers in the Botanical Garden at Peradenia.

Macronota sculpticollis Thoms.

This species may be considered with great probability to be only the female sex of *M. quadrivittata*. Nine specimens examined proved to be all females, whilst sixteen specimens of *M. quadrivittata* invariably belonged to the male sex.

[***Macronota Malyi*** Sharp].

The Ent. Mo. Mag. Vol. XXII (1886), p. 197.

Glycyphana Horsfieldi Hope.

Belihul-Oya.
A few specimens.

Glycyphana versicolor F.

Colombo.
Very abundant and exceedingly variable in colour and

markings. I may mention a very rare variety, a single specimen out of three or four hundreds, with a small white spot on each side at the base of the thorax.

Protaetia regalis Burm.

Two specimens of this fine species were brought to me when at Colombo; they are entirely black instead of purple-coppery, and also smaller than the numerous specimens from the continent I have had for comparison.

[***Protaetia Whitehousei*** Schaum].

Protaetia alboguttata Vigors.

Nalanda; Colombo.

Three specimens only; they are all of a dark bluish-black colour. The individual from Colombo has a rather singular aspect, the elytral spots, with exception of the marginal one below the middle, being of much reduced size.

Protaetia maculata F.

Colombo.
Not rare.

Protaetia peregrina Hbst.

Colombo.
Several specimens.

Anthracophora crucifera Oliv.

Belihul-Oya.
A few specimens.

[***Coenochilus taprobanicus*** Westw.].

Thesaurus Ent. Oxon. 1874, p. 46, pl. XIII, fig. 8.

[***Valgus addendus*** Walker].

This is probably only a synonym of *Valgus podicalis* Blanch.

Amsterdam, July 1891.